Washington, March 10,-It developed in the Senate to-day that Congress had given away several blocks of valuable real estate in the District of Columbia. One piece after another had passed by legislative title to an enterprising resident of Washington, and it was not until some one had discovered that the metes and bounds and other details of one parcel fitted the land on which the Government Hospital stands that the Senate got busy in retracing its legislative steps.

The Senate reconsidered all former acts quieting the titles for Sidney Bieber and got things back to where they were before it changed them by legislative order. The joke of it is that the several parcels of land in question belong to the Government and it was the shadow of the Government's real title on some old titles that the law makers had kindly cleared

Sidney Bieber was formerly fire marshal of the District of Columbia. He is active in Republican politics and was recently selected by the Republican national committee to conduct the primaries in the District preliminary to the selection of delegates to the national convention.

From the disclosures in the debate in the Senate to-day it appeared that year after year Mr. Bieber has been coming to Congress and securing legislation as a "rider" on the omnibus public building bill directing the Secretary of War to convey to him certain tracts of land known as the Anacostia flats. The land extends from the Congressional Cemetery, which is owned by the Government, across the Anacostia River and is likely to become very valuable real estate inasmuch as the Government is expending hundreds of thousands of dollars through the engineering department of the army in reclamation-

The legislation which Mr. Bieber obtained was in the nature of acts to quiet title. He began in a small way. As explained to-day by Senator Carter, the first sequisition of Mr. Bieber was of a small tract generally understood to be a part of the Congressional Cemetery. In explaining the transaction Senator Carter

"I regard the successive enactments as the most extraordinary that ever passed Congress within my knowledge. In 1904 a bill was passed apparently to cure a defect or remove a cloud upon title to a block of land in the Congressional Cemetery, and said to embrace a part of the cemetery itself. This alleged cloud really consisted of the paramount and undisputed title of the United States to the land.

"But it was called a cloud because for-

"But it was called a cloud because, forsooth, many years before an individual who had no right or shadow of claim of title deeded the property to a certain Mrs.

Sweetser, and she promptly recorded the
deed and the property was listed for assessment for taxes. She defaulted in payment of taxes, and strange to say this property of the United States was sold by the Dis trict for taxes repeatedly thereafter and finally became the property of Bieber. At his request Congress passed an act designed to remove the cloud from the title, t which in effect directed the Secretary War to deed the block in question to Mr. Bieber for such consideration as seemed

This was the beginning of what promised to be an endless chain of acquisition had the mistake not been discovered and cor-rected. To Secretary Taft belongs the credit of having discovered the error. He called on the Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether he was compelled to convey title. This action by the Secre-But before the error was discovered Mr.
Bieber had secured from the Government ion of the one square which he originally acquired under a tax title and then nent legisla buildings bills, got one square after an-other adjoining his former holdings and extending eastward across the Anacostia River to the eastern shore. Describing these holdings to-day Senator Carter said:

*Mr. Bieber had actually become the grantee of the United States and the owner of successive blocks extending from the Congressional cemetery over to and in-cluding some of the shore on the east side of the Anacostia River. The deeds were recorded and Congress relinquished juris-diction. The last legislation was in 1907. recorded and Congress relinquished juris-diction. The last legislation was in 1907, when Bieber secured an amendment to the last omnibus public building bill directing the Secretary of War to convey to him all the land owned by the United States south of his former holdings, which would em-brace all of the tide flats of the Anacostia. River to the southward, practically down to and including the landing at the navy yard. According to the broad language of the section, Mr. Bieber could, I think, demand a conveyance of the ground upon which the Government national hospital for the insane is located.

Mr. Carter explained that all the while the Government was ceding this land to Mr. Bieber it was expending money improving it by reclamation work. More than 400 acres of the tide land have been reclaimed. The legislation was clearly an error and the repealing act was passed promptly to-day. Senator Carter pointed out that such a blunder could not have been compliance. possible affecting lands in the public do-main of the West. There the special agents and other officers of the Government would

credit was due to Secretary Taft for having discovered the blunder.

The Senator condemned the methods of the assessor's office, which without investgating listed and sold Government land for taxes. Under such practice it was possible, the Senator pointed out, for an enterprising and acquisitive person to acquire title to the ground upon which the Capitol Itself is less than the capitol Itself is less than the capital time. to acquire title to the ground upon which the Capitol itself is located.

HE'S FOR A COTTON CURRENCY. Senator McLaurin Gives His Views Against

the Aldrich Bill. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- After a brief time given to the morning business to-day the Senate heard Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi in opposition to the Aldrich bill. He objected to the policy of depositing Government money in national banks and advocated the issue of circulating notes on

"Nothing can coax gold from its hiding in Europe quicker than cotton," he said.

"Why not pig iron?" inquired Senator
Beveridge of Indiana.

"Why not wool?" inquired Senator Perkins of California. "I come from a wool

cotton in bales as collateral.

growing State?"
Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts gave notice
that he would address the Senate on the
Aldrich bill on Thursday at the close of

Addrich bill on Thursday at the close of morning business.

A number of bills of minor importance were passed. Mr. Carter of Montana called up and passed a bill repealing certain laws passed from time to time by which certain valuable lands in the District of Columbia were ceded to private persons.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The battleship bouth Dakota has arrived at Magdalena Bay, the cruiser Chicago at Rio de Janeiro, the collier Nero at League Island, the gun-boats Dubuque and Eagle at Guantanamo, and the gunboat Wilmington at Cavite. The collier Saturn has sailed from Mag-dalena Bay for Bremerton via Mare Island, the tug Fortune from San Diego for Mag-dalena Bay, the gunboat Shanghai for Hankow and the gunboat Albany from Magdalesa Bay for San Diego.

CONGRESS GAVE AWAY LAND ROOSEVELT TALKS TO MOTHERS. WOULDN'T HEAR NAVY CRITICS says a Weman, Who Shirks Her Buty as

Wife Is to Be Despised WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The International Congress of Mothers will convene here to-morrow. Nearly all the delegates have arrived, and without waiting antil the close of the meeting, as is customary, went to the White House this afternoon and were received by the President. The reception took place in the East Room and the President made an informal address

"The successful mother," said the President, "the mother who does her part in rearing and training aright the boys and girls who are to be the men and women of the next generation, is of greater use to the community and occupies, if she only would realize it, a more honorable as well as a more important position than any successful man in it.

"Now, I want you to think of what I have just said; I never say what I don't absolutely mean, and I am accustomed to weighing my words. The good mother, the wise mother-you cannot really be a good mother if you are not a wise mother—is more important to the community than even the ablest man; her career is more worthy of honor and is more useful to the community than the career of man, however suc-

than the career of man, however successful can be."

Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his well known views on race suicide. "Unless the average woman is a good wife and good mother," he said, "unless she bears a sufficient number of children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease, unless she brings up those children sound in soul and mind and body—unless this is true of the average woman, no brilliancy of gentus, no raterial prosperity, no triumphs of science and industry will awail to save the race from ruin and death."

The President condemned men who treat women badly. "But," he added, "the woman who shirks her duty as wife and mother is just as heartly to be condemned. We despise her as we despise and condemn

mother is just as heartily to be condemmed. We despise her as we despise and condemn the soldier who flinches in battle."

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to his hearers to see to it that school work was made as practicable as possible. The only outburst of applause came when the President said this toward the end of his address:

"A marriage should be a partnership where each of the two parties has his or her rights, where each should be more careful to do his or her duty than to exact duty from the other partner; but where

duty from the other partner: but where each must, in justice to the other partner no less than to himself or herself, exact the performance of duty by that other

MAROONED MAN NOT FOUND. At Least the Yankion, Heading for Aca-

pulco, Boesn't Mentton Jeffs. WASHINGTON, March 10.-Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, commander of the tender Yankton, sent a wireless despatch to the Navy Department through the Pensacola station to-day saying that at 8 o'clock last night the Yankton was in latitude 12:43 north and longitude 97:36 west, which is about 240 miles southeast of Acapulco, Mexico.

The Yankton will arrive there, the despatch added, to-morrow night The Yankon has been to Indefatigable Island of the Galapagos group, off the coast of Ecuador, in search of Frederick Jeffs, the American sailor who was wrecked off that island last October The fact that Lieut. Gherardi's despatch made no mention of Jeffs in the opinion of naval officers here indicates that he was not found.

A detailed report of the search for Jeffs is expected at the Navy Department as soon as the Yankton arrives at Acapulco, where she will spend several days. After leaving Acapulco the Yankton will go to Magdalena Bay

Frederick Jeffs was reported margoned the Galapagos islands a good He is said to haif from Norwalk, on one of while ago. Conn., and his case was reported to the Government by his sister, Mrs. Claridge, of that town. No American warships were

in that region then. in that region then.

Jeffs was a seaman on a Norwegian ship
which was deserted by its captain and crew in
boats, they landing on Indefatigable Island,
one of the Galapagos group. Jeffs became one of the Galapagos group. Jeffs became separated from his companions, and when a relief party came out from Ecuador, 800 miles away he was not to be found, and the

The Galapagos Islands are on the equator off the coast of Ecuador. They are of volcanic origin and bare and dry near the Inland, however, they rise considerable heights and are covered with tropical vegetation, so it is likely that Jeffs had plenty of water and food. It seems probable that if the Yankton failed to find Jeffs it is because he had already been taken off by some other vessel, in which case his rescue might not yet be reported

SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEDIATION. Federal Officials Start In to Adjust Differences Over Wages.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- It is the general expectation that before the end of the week the Southern Railway and its employees will have adjusted their differences. Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill, acting as mediators, began sessions to-day with a view to bringing the controversy over the proposed wage reduction to an end.

The mediators instituted their work at a conference with a number of Southern officials, including President Finley, General Manager Ackert, General Counsel Thom and Comptroller Plant. The Southern officials, presented in ern officials presented a general state-ment of the financial condition of the

ATTEMPT TO SHOW ADMIRAL CAPPS IN ERROR BALKED.

commanders Key and Winslow Called On for Suggestions for Improvement, Not. Criticisms-Both Say Armor Belt's Too Low and Ammunition Hoist Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Commander C. McR. Winslow, assistant chief of the Navigation Bureau, and Commander A. L. Key, who is on general inspection duty at Quincy, Mass., were before the Senate Naval Committee to-day and expressed the belief that the armor belt on American battleships was too low. It was also their opinion that the ammunition hoist was unnecessarily dangerous.

Senator Hale cautioned both witnesses that the committee did not wish to hear criticisms but suggestions for improvement. In case the belt was too low the committee wanted to know how the height was to be determined and what it should be.

Commander Key said he wished to show that evidence given by Admiral Capps was in error, and he thought he would be able to prove that the designs of American battleships were wrong. He would do so by comparing those battleships built by the United States with those built by Great Britain since 1895.

Mr. Hale instructed the witness that the ommittee would pass upon the question of error itself in its review of the examination of witnesses and would Commander Winslow please confine his testimony to what he knew from his experience or observation of armor belt and turret hoists. The committee did not wish to go into comparisons of old ships such as the Kearsarge or Massachusetts.

Commander Key protested against the action of the committee in allowing Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor, to be present and cross-examine witnesses and then deny to other witnesses the privilege of reviewing and criticising the testimony of the chief constructor.

He attempted again to submit data to show, he said, that the testimony of Rear Admiral Capps was incorrect. "We will not receive that now." inter-

upted Senator Hale. "I think it is important to the committee," suggested Kev.

Mr. Tillman inquired whether the matter was in proper form to be presented, and expressed the opinion that it ought to be received. Mr. Martin of Virginia objected to allowing any witness to "review or correct the testimony of another witness." He said it was unjudicial and extraordinary.

"Are you certain of your facts?" inquired Mr. Tillman. "Did you look the matter up yourself or is it hearsay?"
"It's straight goods." replied Commander Key. "It is important that the committee

hear me."

"The committee cannot hear you now,"
interposed Chairman Hale. "The members will hold an executive session to settle this matter."
Mr. Perkins of California backed up

Commander Key's demand by saying that the committee ought not to exclude any-

thing.

Mr. Hale would not change his position, and the views of Commander Key were not further developed.

Commander Winslow had decided opinions. The armor belt was too low and the

hoists were dangerous. "On what ships have you had experience?" asked Mr. Hale. "On the Kearsarge and Indiana."

"On the Kearsarge and Indiana."
"Do you know anything about the new ships of your own knowledge?"
"I have not seen the shutter in operation in the turret hoists."
"What kind of hoist do you consider has What kind of hoist do you consider best,

direct or stay? "I do not think the kind of hoist makes any difference. What is needed is a safe Mr. Tillman asked if it was not a fact

that ship's officers had complained the use of shutters as impeding speed in firing. The witness answered that he believed so, but that men would take chances if permitted to take them. He had been told that shutters were considered by some officers as more dangerof sparks that were let hrough. the hoists were distinctly unsafe for the agazines Commander Winslow said the accident

on the Massachusetts in 1903, when every man in the turret was killed, had been predicted. Who predicted it?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"Well, Commander Sims had reported that burning powder would fall down, and had written me a letter to that effect as early as 1902."

Senator Perkins asked Commander Winslow when he had for med his opinin of the armor belt placement being too low. had always had the opinion, he said. had not been influenced by criticisms re-cently published. In fact, he had not been reading them closely.

TAFT DIFFERS WITH STEVENS And Agrees With the American People About the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Secretary of War Taft read the predictions of John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Pan-ama Canal, that the canal would be a failure and that it would be of little service to

"I do not agree with Mr. Stevens. I am in accord with the view of the American people, which is distinctly contrary to the view of Mr. Stevens with regard to its commercial usefulness.

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF AMERICA.

bulk of such a sum is inconceivable. It is greater than the total

revenues of the United States Government for 1895, and nearly

half as much as the total Government receipts for 1902. This is the

gross amount earned by the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad

in 1907. To earn this vast sum it required the carrying of 435,064,-

136 tons of freight and 153,047,046 passengers. This is the largest

volume of traffic ever handled by any railroad of the world in one

aries and wages to over one hundred thousand employees, in divi-

dends to fifty-five thousand stockholders, to mills and factories,

and other agencies for equipment and supplies, and gave work to

ple who have been benefited by the distribution of this magnificent

bounty, and the resulting good to the country and the people from

in the best built cars and under every known safeguard, to think

that the average earning power of the 11,175 miles of this great

It staggers the imagination to conceive of the multitude of peo-

It adds to the satisfaction of travel over a matchless roadway

From any and every point of view the Pennsylvania is The

the hands and bread to the mouths of millions of people.

the operation of so great an institution is immeasurable.

system was \$290,000 per mile.

Standard Railroad of America.

The large proportion of this mighty sum was paid out in sal-

year and it yielded the largest gross revenue.

326 millions of dollars is a stupendous sum. In gold eagles the

TARIFF STANDPATTERS FIRM. Opposed to Steps Looking to a Revision Even in 1900

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The proposition to pass a joint resolution through both houses of Congress at this session authorizing several of the executive departments to collect information preliminary to a revision of the present tariff schedules has aroused a decided opposi-

tion among some of the standpatters. Two or three of the President's visitors to-day talked with him about tariff revision, especially in view of the proposal that a resolution of the kind described be adopted in place of the tariff commission scheme proposed by Senator Bever-

idge of Indiana. Some of the leaders in the House, notably

Representative Dalzell, are opposed to the passage of the resolution because such action would imply that the Republican majority in the Sixty-first Congress, tak-ing it for granted that the Republicans continue in control, will revise the tariff

in 1909. The advanced school of standpatter will not admit that tariff revision shoul take place even after the next Presidentia

The President had occasion to-day to lear the argument advanced that it wo be better to wait until after the meeting of the Republican national convention before taking any action looking even remotely oward tariff revision next year

Under the circumstances it is by no means certain that a resolution formally authorizing the State Department, the Treasury Department and other branches of the Government to collect preliminary data relating to the tariff will be passed at this session. It is admitted that the Departments could collect information of the kind required without any apparied authoric kind required without any specific authorization from Congress, but the matter of a joint resolution is still under consideration.

EXPORTS INCREASE IN VALUE. Although in Some Breadstuffs There Has

Been a Decrease in Bulk. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Exports for the month of February show a general increase in quantity and value compared with February a year ago in the report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Where there has been a falling off in the bulk of shipments, as in corn, it is more than offset

by the amount in dollars received.
For eight months of the Government fiscal year there is a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels in corn shipments and yet an increase of \$2,000,000 in comparison with export shipments and value for eight months the year before.

Large gains were made by wheat in ex-

portation and value by comparison for February and also for the eight months of this year compared with eight months of last

Wheat flour shows a large gain in money value of exports, while in meat and dairy products, hogs and cattle and also cotton there is a slight falling off both in exporta-tion and value recorded. The total value of exports of corn, wheat and other breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, cattle, hogs, sheep, cotton and mineral oil in February of this year was

mineral oil in February of this year was \$94,332,779, as compared with \$87,682,072 in the same month last year.

The aggregate value of the exports of the same products for the eight months ended February 29 last was \$723,939,468, as against \$680,449,243 in the same period of last year.

MAKES PORTO RICANS CITIZENS. Bill So Providing Favorably Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The 1,000,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico are declared to be citizens of the United States in a bill just reported to the House by the Com-mittee on Insular Affairs. The report con-

"Your committee believe that a people worthy as are the inhabitants of Porto Rico, living as they do in territory destined forever to be under the dominion of the Government of the United States, are clearly entitled as a matter of right to be accorded the privileges and the honor of American

Free Travel for Attendants of Blind.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Legislation permitting a blind person to travel on the railroads with an attendant, so that the two rsons shall pay only one full fare dvocated to-day before the House mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Frank E. Cleveland, president of the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind of this city. Mr. Cleveland, who is blind, told the committee the railroads are generally willing to make the concession, but the present law forbids it.

Taft Disapproves Finding in Lieut.-Col. Deems's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Secretary of War Taft has disapproved the finding in the case of Lieut.-Col. Clarence Deems, commandant at Fort Howard, near Balti e, Md. The board decided that Lieut.-Deems should not be retired. It was held that the evidence was insufficient to justify any other verdict. Mr. Taft's disapproval will not result in Col. Deems's retirement, but will probably cause his transfer to a new post.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—These army orders were issued to-day: First Lieut, Benjamin H. L. Williams, Coast Ar-liery, from Twenty-eighth Company to artillery lilery, from Twenty-eighth Company to artillery istrict of San Diego. First Lieut. Frank B. Davis, from Fifth to Tweifth fantry. First Lieut, John B. Barnes, from Twelfth to the These army nominations were made to-day by the President:
Lieutenant-Coionel to be Colonel, William Paulling, Eighteenth Infantry.
Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel, William A.
Nichols, First Infantry.
Captain to be Major, Tredwell W. Moore, Twentyrst Infantry. First Lieutenants to be Captains, Reuben Smith, ighteenth Infantry: Chase Doster, Twenty-first ifantry.

Commander J. L. Purcell, from League Island and to charge of Eighth Lighthouse District, New Commander J. J. Knapp, from Washington yard charge of Fifteenth Lighthouse district, St. to charge of Fifteenth Lighthouse district, Sa. Louis. Commander G. W. Brown, from charge of Eighth Lighthouse district, New Orleans, to North Caro-Ensign A. C. Pickens, from Washington, D. C., to the Dolphin. to the Dolphin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Brown, when discharged from treatment in hospital, granted sick leave for three months.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Moran, to Navai Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Noriois, va. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Stanley, to Navai Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C.

These navy orders were issued:

"MARGARET" DEAD; WHOWASSHE? A Polyglot of the Studios Whose Last Name Is Obseure.

A young woman known to many artists but only as Margaret, died of apoplexy at Sixty-fourth street and Broadway at 7 o'clock on Monday evening. The body was identified at the morgue by Penryhn Stanlaws, the artist. In her notebook were the names of several artists and

Mr. Stanlaws said the woman had told Mr. Stanlaws said the woman had told him that she had at one time been a governess in the Vanderbilt family. Robert Aitken and his wife, who are living in the Arcade Building, at Sixty-fifth street and Broadway, said that they had seen her often in Paris and had considered her "somewhat mysterious." They recalled a fist fight which she had in the Café Dudome with a model known as Marie Antoinette over an artist. "Margaret" was an American, the Aitkens thought. Her sister is a nun in England. nun in England.

The woman spoke English, German, French and Italian, and recently had been writing a book on what she had seen in her travels.

writing a book on what she had seen in her travels.

Richard Brooks, the sculptor, said that she was a prominent figure in the Latin Quarter, but was not a model. She was about 35 years old and had dark brown hair and blue eyes. In her purse was a card bearing the name of "Mrs. James McCormick, 88 Amsterdam avenue." Mrs. McCormick's rooms, it was said at that address yesterday, have been closed for two weeks.

TRY I Hunyadi Janos

Only Natural Laxative Water

on which you can rely to relieve

Take 1/2 glass on arising in the morning.

CONSTIPATION

In full bottles and splits

ROOSEVELT HAS A DEFENDER

GLORIFIES THE BARRELHEAD, SAYS HAMILTON OF MICHIGAN.

House Hears of President as the "Fearless Herald of Reforms"-Attacks on Ship Subsidy and Post Office Department in Debate on Postal Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The House of Representatives in committee of the whole devoted two hours and a half to-day to general debate and then proceeded to consider by paragraphs the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Hamilton of Michigan made a general speech on the subject of regulation of people in their occupations based upon the President's message of January 31. Mr. Hamilton sketched the industrial development of the nineteenth century and the changes that had brought the corporation into existence. He said:

Corporations are necessary to modern business enterprises, but it was never intended that corporations should combine among themselves to fix the price of commodities and the price of the transportation of commodities for the rest of mankind, and the controversy now going on between equal rights" and "special privileges" is broader and deeper than any mere con-troversy between the President and any coterie of financiers. It would not sto if the President should stop, and he has said he will not stop.

When private property becomes affected with a public interest it ceases to be private property, and private property becomes affected with a public interest when it is used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large.

Is there any reason why when the Presi-

dent insists upon this principle and supple-ments it with another principle which is older than the Ten Commandments, that it is not right to do wrong, he should be charged with being "the man on the barrel head ha-ranguing the mob?" If Theordore Roosevelt be the man on the barrel head he is the mo valuable man who ever occupied that position, and has glorifled the barrel head

In this work of making corporate combinations subservient to law and order Theodore Roosevelt has been the fearless herald of reform, the courageous advocat of the rights, welfare and dignity of the people of the United States, and he has the backing and support of every man who believes that the best way to get pure water is not to paint the pump but to clean out

The movement now going on to promote onesty in commercial and political methods by laws framed to restrain dishonest aggression by some upon the rights of others s not only an ethical movement, but it involves the perpetuity of our republic.

Some of Mr. Hamilton's philosophical reflections, with which he closed, follow: Railroad managers have run their busi ess too much like an independent sovereignty to which the country was tributary and have reated transportation too much like a commodity to be taken at their price or let alone When I see the success of some men in

politics I know that the saying that you cannot get something for nothing when applied to politics is a lie. We talk about peace and we establish an international foundry for the beating of swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, but the world's gunmaker died a year or so ago the richest man in Europe and the Nobel prize goes to the man whose peace policy is to be

prepared for war. There are people who regard wealth as incompatible with honesty, anyway, unless they themselves are well of, just as there always were, and if a rich man gives to charity and public benefactions he is likely to be regarded as a contrite pirate ributing to a conscience fund, just as he

always was. Subsidy for ocean mail carrying was discussed by Mr. Small of North Carolina and Mr. Finley of South Carolina, the latter a member of the Committee on Post Offices. Both opposed the subsidy. It was pro-posed, Mr. Finley said, by the bill advo-cated by Mr. Goebel of Ohio to saddle the burden of a ship subsidy to the postal service, in order not to alarm the public.

Mr. Clark of Missouri asked Mr. Overstreet

of Indiana three questions which afforded opportunity for him to make a few remarks about the administration of the Post Office Department. The questions

Where did the Department get its authority to issue the ukase that beginning with April 1 next only the papers of prepaid subscribers could be transported at the second class rate where did it get the authority to limit the issue of sample copies which might be carried through the mails as second class matter to 10 per cent, of the total number of subscribers and what were the chances for the passage of the Penrose bill, which is likely to bedevil some of us into insanity?

Answering the first two questions Mr Answering the first two questions Mr Overstreet said the authority was found in the law and decisions of the courts. As to the third it was not likely that the bill would be reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Clark said the trouble at the Department was that it failed to use discretion with nerve and a little common sense in differentiating between legitimate and ille-

with nerve and a little common sense in differentiating between legitimate and illegitimate publications. From his experience as a newspaper publisher and from the statements of those engaged in the business he was satisfied that if the order regarding prepaid subscriptions were rigidly enforced many newspapers would be compelled to suspend. The habits of a people could not be changed instanter.

Congress had been derelict, Mr. Clark said, in the matter of fraud orders. The Department exercised powers which the Czar of Russia would hardly attempt.

In the consideration of the text of the Post Office bill several attempts were made to increase the salaries of postal employees over those recommended by the bill, but they failed after Mr. Overstreet had said that 19,945 clerks had received increases

they failed after Mr. Overstreet had sain that 19,945 clerks had received increases of salaries. About a third of the bill was accepted by the committee of the whole. Leave was given Mr. Burton of Ohio, s new Republican member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to file views in opposition to the Fowler currency bill.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN COLOMBIA. Change of Ministers Announced in Despatch to Consul-General Here.

A cable despatch received from the Government at Bogota by C. M. Sarria, Consul-General of Colombia in this city, yesterday announced that a new Ministry has been formed in Colombia as follows:

formed in Colombia as follows:
Minister of Government, Francisco José
Urrutia; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marceliano Vargas; Minister of Finance and
Treasury, Ricardo Restrepo; Minister of
War, Gen. Victor Calderon; Minister of
Public Instruction, Emilia. Isaza: Minister of Public Works, José Maria Ruiz.

A SALE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 11th.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

SALE TO-MORROW NIGHT.



Choice "Old Masters" from the EHRICH GALLERIES

Unrestricted Public Sale THURSDAY, MARCH 12th, 8:15 P. M., in The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

FIRE LOSS WAS \$250,000.

Grateful Slegel-Cooper Company Contributes to Department Pension Funds.

Five firemen were cut by falling glass and about \$250,000 damage was done before the four alarm fire in the six story building at 38 West Eighteenth street and its twelve story neighbor at 32-36 West Eighteenth street early yesterday morning was extinguished.

The fire, twhich started in O'Neill's res taurant on the ground floor of the smaller building, had swept up and back through the whole building, which runs through to Seventeenth street, by the time the firemen arrived. Chief Croker arrived on the first alarm and sent in three more. From the roof of the six story building the flames got into the big new loft building next door, and in short order long tongues of fire were shooting from the windows and threa tening the store of the Siegel-Cooper Company across the street.

James Collins and twenty-odd night

watchmen and cleaners in the store manner lines of hose and helped prevent any greater damage from this source than a dozen blistered window sills and the breaking of On the Seventeenth street side the three

On the Seventeenth street aide the three story boarding house of James Liddington, next door to the smaller of the burning buildings, was fast asleep with its twenty tenants, when Robert F. Watson heard a patrolman pounding the pavement with his nightstick. Watson aroused his brother and sister boarders. Three women on the top floor were overcome by smoke and had and sister boarders. Three women on the top floor were overcome by smoke and had to be carried out by firemen. The Electrical Trade School adjoining the burning building to the east was somewhat damaged by water. by water

The eighth and tenth floors of the loft building, which is occupied by several clock firms, were burned out and only the clook firms, were burned out and only the walls of the smaller building are left. Several lines of hose burst. The firemen hurt by falling glass were Capt. James McGuire of Engine 3; William Guray, Engine 72; Frank Warder, Engine 3; Edward J. Smith, Engine 9; Edward Ryan, Engine 3.

The management of the Siegel-Cooper company yesterday wrote to Mayor McClellan asking permission to give \$250 each

to the pension funds of the Fire and Police departments in recognition of good work. Mayor McClellan accepted the contributions.

The Hudson tunnel subway, which is a few feet from the scene of the fire, was not

SUMMER SHOOTING IN JERSEY. Chancellor Wants His July Woodcock-And,

Anyway, Do Spring Ducks Carry Eggs? TRENTON, N. J., March 10 .- Chancellor Mahlon Pitney left the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon to appear at a hearing before the Senate Committee

at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Fish and Game in opposition to the bills pending which would prohibit spring shooting in New Jersey. Twenty measures amending the fish and game laws were considered at the hearing and the speakers included members of the New Jersey Sportsmen's Association and hunters and fishermen from all sections of the State. For more than thirty years Chan cellor Pitney has been accustomed to shoot woodcock in the summer, and he admitted to the committee that his personal interest in continuing this pastime had prompted him to speak against the bill, which would abolish the open season for woodcock in

abolish the open season for woodcock in the month of July. The Chancellor declared that in his judg-

The Chancellor declared that in his judgment there had been no diminution of upland game for many years. In fact he said that he found more now than in bygone years, though this might be due in part to increasing familiarity with the habits and haunts of the game.

The Chancellor said that it is a mistake to believe that ducks are being slaughtered by the thousands and that the supply is being exhausted. The fact is, he said, that ducks are increasing in numbers. He believed the abolition of spring shooting was not necessary for the protection of game.

The plan of the Fish and Game Commission is to fix an open season for all upland

sion is to fix an open season for all upland game. The commission's contention is that if the gunners are allowed a field in game. The commission's contention is that if the gunners are allowed a field in July for woodcook shooting and at different times for various kinds of game they will not confine their efforts to the particular class of birds in season but will shoot at any game that may be started from cover. In this view the commission was supported generally by members of the Sportsmen's Association, who favored the abolition of spring shooting of ducks and the extension of fall shooting. A contingent from South Jersey wished the spring duck shooting continued and contended that ducks on their northern flight do not carry eggs, a statement which was vigorously assailed by members of the Sportsmen's Association.

TO SETTLE WITH UNITED RYS. CO. Court Authorizes Westinghouse Receivers

to Accept Compromi PITTSBURG, March 10 .- T. P. Given, E. M. Herr and H. S. A. Stewart, receiver of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, have been authorized by an order of Judge James S. Young in the United States Circuit Court to join other creditors of the United Railways Company of San Francisco in the adjustment of claims

of the United Railways Company of San Francisco in the adjustment of claims against the latter company.

The claim of the Westinghouse company is \$117.580. The petition upon which the order was made says that the United Railways Company had a floating indebtedness amounting to about \$3,500.000, and unless some arrangement is made to meet this it

amounting to about \$3,500,000, and unless some arrangement is made to meet this it will be forced into the hands of a receiver. The United Railways Investment Company, which owns all of the capital stock of the railways company and a majority of the stock of the Philadelphia company, has agreed to issue notes to the amount of \$3,500,000 to be secured by an issue of preferred stock in the United Railways Company to meet these obligations. pany to meet these obligations.

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HAGUE TREATIES RATIFIED

SENATE APPROVES SIX-OTHERS TO RE CONSIDERED.

Some Which Our Delegates Didn't Sign

Transmitted by President With "Sug-

gestions That They Be Modified" and

Approved-Root Praises Conference WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The Senate in executive session to-day ratified without opposition six of the treaties adopted by the Hague Peace Conference. These treaties relate the opening of hostilities, the laws and sustoms of war on land, the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land, the laying of automatic submarine contact mines, the bombardment by naval forces in time of war.

and the adaptation to naval war of the principles of the Geneva convention. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow to examine Secretary Root with reference to other treaties signed by the American delegates to the peace conference and two treaties which were not signed by the American delegates but were transmitted to the Senate for its consideration. Among the treaties signed but not yet reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Retreaties signed but not yet reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Re-lations was that providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes. In transmitting this treaty to the Senate President Roosevelt approved a recom-mendation of Secretary Root that rutifi-fication should be subject to the following declaration:

declaration: In approving the convention for the pacific ttlement of international disputes the United States exercises the option contained in article 53 of said convention to exclude the formulation of the compromis by the permanent court and hereby expressly excludes from the competence of the permanent court the power to frame the compromis required by general or special treaties of arbitration concluded or hereafter to be concluded by the United States, and further expressly declares that the compromis required by any treaty of arbitration to which the United States may be a party shall be settled only by agreement between the contracting parties, unless such treaty

shall expressly provide otherwise. One of the treaties not signed by the American delegates but transmitted to the Senate concerns the rights and duties of neutral Powers in naval war. Mr. Root, the President approving, has recommended that this Government become a party to the treaty with certain changes which Mr. One of the treaties not signed by the the treaty with certain changes which Mr. Root will explain to-morrow to the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations.

The seal of secrecy was removed to-day from a letter to the President forwarding the treaties for transmittal to the Senate, in which Mr. Root said:

Let me go beyond the limits of the cus-tomary formal letter of transmittal and say that I think the work of the second Hague conference, which is mainly embodied in these conventions, presents advance ever made at any single time toward advance ever made at any single time toward the reasonable and peaceful regulation of international conduct, unless it be the advance made at the Hague conference of 1899.

The most valuable result of the conference of 1899 was that it made the work of the conference of 1899 was that it made the work of the conference in 1899 was that it made the work of the conference institute that the world has entered upon an orderly process through which, step by step, in successive conferences, each taking the work of its predecessor as its point of departure, there may be continual progress toward making the practice of civilized nations conform to their peaceful professions.

In the treaty concerning laws and cus-

In the treaty concerning laws and cus-toms of war on land there are some interesting provisions relating to the treatment of prisoners of war which the signatory Powers bind themselves to observe. Hereafter such prisoners must be treated humanely; all their personal belongings, ex-

manely; all their personal belongings, except arms, horses and military papers, are to remain their property; they may be interned in a town, fortress, camp or other place, but must not be confined except under unusual circumstances.

They may be employed also on reasonable tasks, officers excepted; but where they work for the State it must be paid for at the rates paid to soldiers of the national army in whose custody they are; or if the work is for private persons the pay is to be settled by agreement. After deducting the expense of their keep the balance of the money earned by prisoners must be the money earned by prisoners must be paid to them on release. They are to be treated also as regards board, lodging and clothing on the same footing as troops of the Government which captured them

Auto Crowds Woman Into Street Car's Path Mrs. Alice Tuitte of 304 West Twentyfirst street was badly hurt by a Christopher street car last night as she was crossing Christopher street near Fourth. She had cleared the track when an automobile shot by in front of her, causing her to jump back into the path of the street car. She is at St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull and a fair chance of recovering.

Whooping Cough Croup

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